

48 B.C

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"But through the Ages" says  
that Pompey was assassinated  
by one of his own men.

48BC

Battle of PHARSALUS Pompey defeated  
by Caesar.

Death of Pompey in Egypt.

48 BC

The Calendar was so far out of correspondence with the seasons that the battle of Pharsalus was fought in SEXTILIS (later Augustus) by the existing calendar, but it was actually early summer.

The old Roman system of adding an intercalary month every 2nd year to fill out the regular Calendar Year

7355 days had been neglected  
Caesar added days to bring the  
total to 445 days in 46 BC  
45 BC began on Jan 1.

Julius Caesar routed Pompey

48 BC

Total population of the Earth at  
the time of Julius Caesar  
was  
150 million.

The increase in total population  
in 2 yrs on Earth today is  
150 million (1990)

48 BC.

Age 52 (Caesar)

Pompey defeated Caesar at PYRRHICUS.  
It was a terrible blow, but he did  
not follow up.

Caesar defeated Pompey at PHARSALUS.  
Pompey sailed to Egypt where he was  
murdered.

Caesar conducted the Alexandrian  
War.

48BC

Pompey followed Caesar to Thessaly  
and camped opposite Caesar at  
PIRÆSALUS. In the battle  
that followed, Caesar was victorious  
and Pompey fled to Egypt, where  
he was murdered by the  
Egyptians. Caesar arrived 3 days  
later & find Egypt in political  
chaos. The young PTOLEMY XIII

& his advisers were quarreling with his sister  
CLEOPATRA. Pompey's advisers turned against  
Caesar and besieged him in the palace quarters  
of Alexandria during the winter of 48-47 B.C.



Aug 9, 48BC

Caesar defeated Pompey at Pharsalus

By 48 & 47 BC

In Rome the Spring Equinox  
came in June.

48BC

DURANT

Battle of DYRRACHIUM.  
Battle of PHARSALUS.

Aug. 9, 48BC

On the plains of Pharsalus  
Pompey had 47,000 infantry  
and 8,000 Cavalry.

Caesar had 22,000 infantry  
and 1,000 Cavalry - ALL VETERANS.  
They won the day.

Pompey fled to Egypt where he was  
brutally murdered

Aug. 9  
48 BC

### Battle of Pharsalus

in Thessaly. Caesar's little army had been living for weeks on roots and bark of trees, and it numbered less than half of Pompey's well-provided troops. Pompey had his choice of positions and he had never (as yet) been beaten in the field.

From such a peril Caesar snatched an overwhelming victory.

Romney's army was composed in great part of a motley crowd from Greece and the East. Cæsar's army was drawn from the Gallic population of Italy & the West, fresh, vigorous, intelligent, and UNITED IN DEVOTION AND LOYALTY TO A LEADER WITH WHOM NOT EVEN DEFEAT COULD DISHEARTEN.

After Pharnaces Cæsar employed in public service any Roman of ability without regard to the side he had fought on.

It was a brilliant tactical accomplishment

48BC

Caesar was CONSUL DURING

Pompey, with 40,000 men seized DYRRHACHIUM and its rich stores; then with the indecision that marked his obese years, he failed to attack Caesar's depleted and starving force. During this delay MARK ANTONY gathered another fleet and brought over the rest of Caesar's army.

Ready now to join battle, but still loath to turn Roman against Roman, Caesar sent an envoy to POMPEY proposing that

both leaders should lay down their commands. Pompey gave no reply. Caesar attacked and was repulsed, but Pompey failed to follow his victory with pursuit. Against Pompey's advice his officers put all captives to death while Caesar spared his—a contrast that raised the morale of Caesar's troops and lowered that of Pompey's, Caesar's men begged him to punish them for cowardice they had shown in their first fight against Roman legions. He refused and retreated into Thessaly to let them rest.